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*The Life of the Spirit, an Introduction to Philosophy*, by RUDOLPH EUCKEN. Translated by F. L. Pogson. Williams & Norgate, London, 1909. 68 p.

This is rather a charming group of five lectures with a conclusion, on unity and multiplicity, change and persistence, time and eternity, the outer and the inner world, problems of truth and of happiness. It is an easy and soothing work. Much of it is taken up with comprehensive, backward glances over the history of philosophy, in order to give the writer momentum of mind enough to come down into close and hard contact with contemporary topics of interest. The lecturer's chief anxiety is lest in the multiplicity of interests and movements to-day, the human mind shall lose something of its integrity, and unity take its departure from the world, discountenanced by many strident specialties. The author gives pragmatism a rather shady characterization through a number of pages, but does not go into it in detail. For those who are not familiar with the author's voluminous philosophical writings in the past, this will serve as an admirable introduction to them.

*Elements of Ethics*, by NOAH K. DAVIS. Silver, Burdett & Co., New York, 1907. pp. 294.

This is designed to give a simple, direct and comprehensive theory of morals, and to be a handbook for those pursuing a liberal education. It is the ripened fruit of a long life of teaching in this field, and the author, with due modesty, makes this the contribution of his experience. It is certainly lucid and an admirable introduction to the subject. The author has done a great deal of conscientious thinking and reading, being stronger in his knowledge of French and Latin than of German writers, which is, after all, perhaps no very great loss. The prolegomena has two parts, psychological and philosophical. His ethics also has two: the first, obligation, treats rights, liberty, trespass, law, sanctions, right and wrong, justice, beauty and virtue, selfishness, service, charity, welfare, and deity, each under a number of sub-divisions. The second part, organization, treats of man, the family, community, state and church. The last book in such a field ought to be the best available for college work, and we are inclined to think this book has met that high requirement.

*Travail et Folie; Influences Professionnelles sur l'Etiologie Psychopathique*, par les DRs. A. MARIE et R. MARTIAL. Paris, Bloud. 110 p.

After an historical criticism, with various statistics as to the liabilities of insanity in the different walks of life, the authors discuss the development of medicine toward sociology in general and toward mental medicine in particular. In a chapter on inherent difficulties they discuss especially labor and then other causes of mental maladies among laboring people and how they manifest themselves. They then pass to a discussion of the types of mental disease most common to laborers in general, with a few conclusions concerning the contributions which certain of the great classes of laborers make to the specific disorders, with a number of tables.

*Mental Fatigue and Its Measurement by the Aesthesiometer*, by A. R. ABELSON. Engelmann, Leipzig, 1908. 147 p.

This appears to be a careful experimental work, but it is very hard to get into. There is no index of either topics or chapters, no general summary of the work, and the sixth chapter, entitled "Résumé", and generally a conclusion, does not tell us definitely just what the author himself claims to have found out. He is sure, how-